RECREATIONS OF THE BAR.

We shall, we are sure, consult the pleasure of that large class of our readers who belong to the legal profession, and many others who are not professional, by giving entire the festive proceedings of the Story Association, at Cambridge, on the 15th instant. The pleasantries of these grave men are so blended with legal lore and learned allusions that every intelligent person will derive from the perusal not less instruction than amusement.

FROM THE HOSTON DAILY ADVERTISER. Proceedings at the Dinner of the Story Associa-tion on Tuesday, 15th of July, in the Library of the Law College, Cambridge.

After due regard had been paid to the refreshments on the table, Judge Kent, President of the Association, rose and said that he had come from New York to take the chair on this occasion, in defiance of very great obstacles, urged by a desire to revisit the scenes where he had found so much happiness, and by a wish to manifest his interest in an institu-tion which he deemed of the utmost value and importance, and which certainly had for him the highest interest. I refer, gentlemen, said he, to the Law School at Cambridge, the gentlemen, said he, to the Law School at Cambridge, the parent of the association which is now meeting here. Gentlemen, let me say that the happiest year of my life was passed in Cambridge. The exhausting labor of my office was itself made a pleasure by the devotion to duty by the young men under our charge, by the response which their rapid advance and high culture gave to our afforts. But let me remember, gentlemen, that I sm not here to speak, but to set you to speaking; and I will at once propose to you, as our first than!

"Prosperity to the Law College at Cambridge University. Judge Kan'r then rose and stated that he had already said that it was not his business here to be making a speech; and, said he, I am very glad that it is so, for I should be most unwilling to attempt any such thing in the presence of one whom the orators of antiquity might have envied but could hardly have surpassed. I propose to your gentlemen,

" The health of the Mon. Rurus CHOLTE, the Orator and

Mr. CHEATE rose and said that he was too much exhausted to do more than offer the following sentiment :

" The Graduating Class of 1851, in the words of Milton, may they have 'litigous terms, fet contentions, and flowing fees.' But, above all, and constantly, may they remember that their most important cause is the Union, and their best client their country."

The Passinger having announced a sentiment, complimentary to the Judiciary of Massachusetts, which was received with marked enthusiasm-

Chief Justice Snaw, after the applause had subsided, rese

He said, in substance, as for as we could hear him and anderstand his remarks, that it would be mere affectation in him to suggest that, in an assembly like this, composed of persons dedicated to the study and practice of the law, and met in social and convivial intercourse to commemorate their love and respect for jurispendence, that the highest judicial tribu-nal of their own State would be overlooked or forgotten. They would be little worthy of that respect and attachment of the public, which it should be the highest gratification next to a conscious sense of duty to attain, if they were not entitled to some kind and respectful notice here. Thus it was his duty, in behalf of the Court with which

he was connected, and which he here represented, and a duty the performance of which gave him the highest pleasure, to express his own and the cordial thanks of his associates for very high honor done them by the sentiment so kindly expressed and so cordistly received by the company.

Before announcing a sentiment in return, he begged leave to make a few remarks respecting the Law School of Harvard,

upon one topic to which that sentiment would allude. Doubts have semetimes been expressed whether a Law School can be established which can be useful or beneficial to any students other than those who are inhabitants of the State in which it is situated. If you send pupils, says the doubter, to a Law School in Massachusetts, is it not to study the Laws of Massachusetts, to make him a Massachusetts lawer, to qualify him to practice law in the courte of Massachusetts? how then can ent from other States profit by such training? why not

send him to a school of our own in our own S ate? Before giving a direct answer to this question, let us paul a moment, and ask what are the advantages to be obtained a a Law School, properly constituted and properly conducted, and how are those advantages to be obtained. We are, it is true, now a large-assemblage of States, having each its local Legislature and Jadicature, and consequently some diversity

in local laws. But the first consideration is, that all these States, with one exception, were founded by English ancestors, and with laws origina ing in the common law, which, though row in fact the common law of America and of nearly all its States,

is properly called the common law of England. It is that great collection of customary law, the origin of which lies in obscurity, but the substance of which is the recorded and wisdom of ages, embracing the choicest rules both of legislation and judicial decision, and which had been adopted by universal consent, before the emigration of our succestors, as a system, the acquisition, transmission, and descent of all property, giving torce and certainty to contracts, and regulating the duties and rights of a highly civilized community. This is our birthright, which we possess in com-mon with our cousins over the water, and if they give it a name, we enjoy the inheritance.

And even if the laws of Louisiana were not originally the

common law of England, in the established courts, and in the mixed laws and institutions of Louisians, my distinguished friend near me, (Chief Justice Eustis,) who presides so acceptably over the highest tribunal of that State, I have no doubt will be a me witness in saying, that a practitioner not substantially versed in the principles and processes of the com-mon law would be but ill provided to enter on the practice in

Here, then, is a rich and broad field to be cultivated alike by all students from all the States of this Union. And what, let me ask, is expected of these students, when they shall have gone forth from the school to enter upon their able and responsible labors throughout the country? Is it to know the technical rules of legal practice? They would fall far short of realizing their own noble and just aspirations, and the hopes and expectations of their country and the world, if they were limited to this narrow sphere. No; the country looks to them as the future magistrates, judges, and legislators of the land, and they must fail of satisfying the expecta-tions of the country if they do not go forth deeply imbued with those great principles of the common law, without which one cannot be safely trusted either as a legislator or a judge.

When these principles are thoroughly acquired and understood, and the reasons on which they are founded, the minuter alterations and changes, which are made by the usages and legislative enactments of each several State, are versoon and very easily obtained. They are but the exceptions and qualifications of those great rules which we all hold in common, and may be studied by all alike from whateve State or part of the country they may come.

which it may be maintained that all students of law, from all parts of the world, may, at least for a considerable part of the time required for the pursuit of their professional studies, most usefully and beneficially prosecute them together. It is a great missake to suppose that the practical administration justice, in its best and truest accep ance, depends on a set of arbitrary and conventional rules, to be artfully and specifically applied, in which he who has the best memory shall be most successful. No; the true view of the science of law is to regard it as founded on a just view of natural right and natural justice, adapted and fixed to become a system of practical rules by rea-on and experience.

Natural right gives the ground and sanction to every rule but, inasmuch as the dictates of natural justice are not exact enough for political purposes, legi lative and judicial prece dent come in aid, to give precision and exactness to the rules. Take a single example: It is a plain dictate of pure and na tural justice that an infant of tender years ought not to be bound by a contra t, because he wants capacity to make one. It is equally clear that a p raon at years of maturity ought to But where draw the line of distinction ! alone does not determine that one is incapable at twenty years old and fully capable at twenty-two. Here judicia period at twenty-one as a general rule, and the law adheres to it afterward for the sake of the certainty of the general rule. Although, therefore, any rule adopted in the administration of justice should be founded in equity and natural justice, get there is large scope f r the use of positive law within the

imits of natural right.

Hire, then, is the proper ground for holding that all stu dents, wherever their future lives may be cart, will be placed in a situation to prepare them elves most beneficially for the exercise of their high functions in a system of training, with out regard to I cality, where the great principles of equity, natural right, and moral obligation are best taught and expounded, and where the manner in which all sound jurispruce seeks to show the foundation of all administration of justice in principle and natural right, and to show the con sistency between such principles of na ural right and the necessary details of positive law. Whether the future practi loner a to pursue his professional career in Massachus Alabama, in Delaware or Virginia, he cannot fail in his training, wherever that may be, if the science of all jurispru-

nce is justly carried back to the great and unrinciples of natural right and moral obligation.

This should be the thought embraced in the sentimer which he proposed to give, and which he announced as follows:

"The Science of Law: "I hen only deserving that character when pursued as a noble system of right reason, drawing its principles from the pure and copious fountains of na ural right

Judge KENT then said : "Let me propose to you, ger men, the health of one who has recently retired from the Judiciary of Massachusetts; who left it full of years, more full of honors. Venerable for age, more venerable for the worth of his long services, and the uniform excellence of his life and

This toast was received with long-centinued acclamate The whole company rose, and with many cheers greeted Judge WILDE, who, after returning thanks for the favorable notice with which he had been honored, proceeded to remark that although he had at all times endeavored, according to his bes although he had at all times endeavored, according to his best ability, to discharge the duties of the responsible office he had recently resigned with fidelity and impartiality, yet he could not but regret that these duties had not been performed with greater ability, and more beneficially for the public. That he apprehended also that they might have been less beneficially performed but for the assistance he had received from the learned and able members of the bar, whose services in the administration of justice could not be too highly appreciated. The duties of a Judge are often arduous, and the performance of them difficult. When a cause is called on for trial, its or then directly. When a cause is called on to that, in merits are entirely unknown to the judge and to the jury. The facts may be numerous and complicated, and the evidence circumstantial and conflicting; difficult questions of law may be involved, as to the admission or rejection of evidence, and a to the application of other questions of law to the facts; and these questions must be decided promptly by the Judge, to avoid delay. Under these circumstances, the assistance of counsel must be of the highest importance, if not indispense ble; and of such assistance the courts of law in this Commonwealth tave at no time been destitute. He had been sequeinted with the members of the bar of Massachusetts sixty years or more, and st no time had it been without a sufficient years or more, and at no time had it been without a summent number of learned and able advecates—men of sound princi-ples, strict integrity, whose standard of moral conduct had been as elevated as that of any other profession or class of men in the community. If any there were who entertained a different opinion, it was owing, probably, to the want of a sufficient acquaintance with those eminent advocates who have conferred great and lasting honor on their profession, or to a mistaken apprehension as to the principles by which they were bound to perform their professinal services. It has been objected that all lawyers are ready to argue and

maintain any cause, right or wrong, just or unjust, legal or illegal; that to serve their clients they would use every exertion to make the worse appear the better reason; and that such an indiscriminate course of argument has a tendency to impair the moral sense. But these objections are founded, if they have any foundation, on the great mistake, which has more or less prevailed, namely, that counsel have no right to advocate any cause unless they believe it to be well-founded in law and justice and ought to prevail. Such was not the opinion of Dr. Johnson, who had no prejudices in favor of the profession, and would not adopt a low standard of morals. And it is manifest that such a rule of action is inconsistent with the appropriate duties of counsel and the purposes which the services of the profession are required. Every man has a right to have a fair trial of his cause, and has a right also to be heard by himself or his counsel; and to hold that a lawyer is bound to refuse his professional services because he may be of opinion that his client's cause is not well-founded, is in manifest opposition to this right. He is not to assume the judicial office, and prejudge his client's cause. It he has doubts whether it can be maintained, or if he is opposition that it cannot, he is bound to advise him accordingly. But it his client, notwithstanding such advice, determines to proceed to trial, he most certainly is under no moral or any other obligation to refuse him his professional services. But

fairly. He is not knowingly to mislead the jury by a mis-statement of facts or the Court by citing a case which he knows has been overruled, without adverting to the case over-ruling it. But if he states the facts truly, as he believes them to have been proved, and the principles of law, according to his understanding of them, he has a right, and it is his duty, to suggest every argument which he thinks may have a te

dency to maintain his client's cause.

Such are the principles and rules of conduct by which the bar are bound to perform their professional services, and they can have no tendency to impair the sense of justice and moral obligation which the study of jurisprudence can hardly fail

In conclusion, Judge WILDS proposed the following toast "The Bar of Massachusetts: The firm and able supporters of law, and of the impartial, correct, and efficient adminis

After Judge WILDE closed his remarks, Mr. BARTLET offered the following toast :

" Let others hail the rising sun :

Judge KENT then said that a most dreadful pun had been placed in his hands, which he should make worse in the the Law School, and address them in the words of Hamlet the ghost : " I call thee father Royall Dane " Chief Justice PARKER, the Royall Professor, then ro

among other things, to commemorate and acknowledge the contributions to legal science which had been made by different States in the Union, and he proposed to refer to those for which we were indebted to the State of Vermont. He did not intend to speak at large of the value of what Vermost had done upon this subject, for that would require a speech, and a long one. He should mention only a single particular, which had not yet appeared in the text books or reports, and which, when it should be added, would occupy great space, but which he regarded as the greatest add tion of its size which had been made to the science of the law n modern times. We all know how long and with what diligence and acuteness special pleading had been studied and practised. Its refinements had been carried to such an ex-treme as to bring the law itself into disrepute. And we all know what a prominent place the "litigous term" demurrer holds in special pleading. But we might not all be aware that we are indebted to Vermont for the best definition extan f this same litigous word. The story is in this wise : Many years since there sat upon the Supreme Bench of that State judge who, although not educated as a lawyer, possesse very strong common sense. Sitting with him in the count court were two men selected from the yeomany of the county who had even less knowledge of the science of the law. case was called, and the counsel remarked that it stood up a demurrer. "A demurrer!" said one of the associates, jogging the elbow of the presiding judge; "a demurrer! what does that mean?" "Don't you know what a demurrer means?" was the reply. "Why, it means what of that?" This showed that the judges of Vermont have a natural apticulation of the same tude for the law; but at this day a natural taste for the science s only one of their characteristics. They are still more dis inguished for their legal learning and the soundness

their eradition. He proposed—
"The health of Mr. Justice Bennett, of the Supreme Coun of Vermont, at this time chairman of the committee to aware prizes for the best dissertations by members of the Lav

Judge BENNETT rose and said : Mr. President, I am p seech-maker, but I cannot but express my gratitude to th earned Professor for the high honor be has just done me and my humble State in imputing to one of its judges such acute ness in the science of special pleading. If Vermont has at tained any insight into that intricate and subtle science, may be in some degree owing to the influence of that distin guished judge to whom the learned Professor has just allude and whose many eccentricities are still familiar among the Vermont bar. He was no less noted for his acute definition than for his expertness in warding off the authority of an adjudged case which might be cited by counsel, and whice seemed to conflict with his own notions of what he though

the justice and natural equity of the case then before him. On one such occasion, it is said, sir, that when the couns for the defence was zealou ly pressing upon the court a cer tain decision, which, although ably argued and well reasone seemed to bim somewhat too fine spun, and not in accordan with his views of equity, the judge raised his spectacles and said Mr. A- where did you get that case ?" "This, may please your honor," said the counsel, "this is in the fin volume of the New Hamp-hire Reports." "New Hamp bit who ever heard of going to New Hampshire after law?

Now, sir, for my part, I do not wonder that the faculty of the noble law school should go to New Hampshire after law? They live in a wiser age than the Vermont judge.

Allow me, sir, to congratulate this School and this Ass ciation upon the acquisition of so learned and so worthy lawyer and jurist. As I look around me and see with wh privileges and advantages these young men are surrounded he prosecution of the study of the notile science of law, am filled with admiration and astonishment. These shelves oaded with books, and these learned and zealous instructor are a sufficient explanation to me of what I see this day, so account for that wonderful degree of precision, accuracy, an clearness, which the essays submitted to us, a committee vince, and the perusal of which has given me, in comm with the rest of the committee, so much pleasure. Perm me, in conclusion, to offer you this single sentiment:

"The Story Association: May its genial rays extend unthey illumine the whole Union." Judge KENT then said he had called upon two Profe but only one had answered; where was the other?

Professor Pansons, after some humorous remarks upon a part of the toast which had called upon the Professors, said that he should surely be pardoned if, in answering the residue of this toast, he should acknowledge the influence of the Ge nius Loci, and remember his eminent predecessor, whose name the association had borrowed. Indeed, Mr. President

twid he, you would hardly pardon me if I forgot him. :annot but think it not the least among his great serviceshat he, not alone, but with most important and indispensab assistance—with that assistance he built up this institution Of the 14,000 volumes which fill the alcover of this roa, a large part are those which he had and used. Standing hereand speaking of Judge Story, I may well say, "Si montaneum quaeris, circumspice." But I may claim more than a usel right to speak of him here. For many years I had the honound the advantage of his personal intimacy. He was my frien—I right to speak of him here. For many years I had the honound the advantage of his personal intimacy. He was my frien—I need not say to those who knew him a most energetic and fi-cient friend—in the beginning of my professional career, wen I most needed one. His unsolicited kindness gave man office which placed me near him, and I sat at his feet dung many of the years when he was laying with a strong to skilful hand the broad and deep foundations of our system Admiralty and Commercial Law. But of this I would on Admiralty and Commercial Law. But of this I would of speak, partly because you are lawyers, and know his mens in this respect as well as I do; partly because, I am happto say, that a Biography of Judge Story is now passing throth the press, prepared by one who, to the best opportunitie of knowing the facts of his life, adds the ability to make the st use of this opportunity. Let me advert, then, very briefle to Judge Story as the type of a successful lawyer. Reachin at an early age almost the highest place in his profession, tohe last days of his lengthened life his zeal and industry now abated; his interest in all that belonged to his profession ner grew faint. In the midst of labors which were quite enogh to exhaust the industry of any man, he found time to preste the many volumes which, with the kindred works of lent and Greenleaf, have contributed so largely and important to our legal literature. His success comprised the two elemnts which constitute that true success at which every layer should sim, and of which every lawyer may win some or-tion, if he will pay for it the price of the devotion of his life to duty. I mean the elements of unspotted and unquesticed fame, and of wide and permanent usefulness. Let me pro-

"The Story Association: May its very name to eah of the members suggest a hope, inspire a motive, and propesy

WM. W. STORY, Esq. responded to this toast. Wm. W. Stonk, Esq. responded to this toast. He said:
Mr. President, I am most gratefully sensible to the glowing
and eloquent tribute which has just been paid to the memory
of my father by his successor, the accomplished Dane Professor of Law. I do not pretend not to be profoundly affected by praise from such a source, accoded in this time and
place, and under these circumstances. It is a great pleasure
to me to be present at the first inaugustion of this Society.
I rejoice to find my father's name nowfor the first time bodily
connected with the institution which hed the first place in his
heart. It rings pleasantly in my ears the 't Story Associaheart. It rings pleasantly in my ears the "Story Association." It realizes the warm wish excessed by him in a let es the warm wish exressed by him in a let ter addressed to one of his brother pressors, in which, speaking of this Law School, he says: "rejoice that it goes on with its accustomed zeal. I would God that I might be able permanently to associate my nan with it, as a perpetuity not forbidden by the law." It is nowhat perpetuity, I trust You, gentlemen, have stamped his one like a superscription on this society, and henceforward, anually, as class after class is graduated from this school, hicharacter and services will be ever freshly remembered—hichildren will rise and

It seems to me most fit that his nan should be connecte with an annual festival dedicated to soul intercourse, to the interchange of kind feelings, and to the romotion of legal and literary scholarship; and that this festial should be a blossom on one of the main branches of Old Havard. Here was the scene of his happiest labors; for this nettitution he had a warm and abiding affection; and the muory of one so sunny and genial in his spirit and so overflowin in his sympathies; seems properly to belong to an occasio of joy. It was a happy thought to make his memory a faival.

There was the happiest labors; for the fact that

There seems also to be a peculiar projety in the fact that this association should have originated with the students of law—the young men, in whose ambition hopes, and enthu-siasm, he, always young himself, so wimly sympathized. During a residence of some years abroa, it was my pride and pleasure to hear the highest commenations of his labors from some of the most distinguished mem England and the Continent; but nothing has been more gatifying to my feelings, and more gracefully appropriate, tan this tribute of young men to his fame, here in the home i his affections and his labors. It was to them he looked a the future of his country. In their exertions he felt a pesonal interest, and o them he earnestly desired exclusively a devote the latter years of his life. The honors of office e reckoned as no thing in comparison with the delight of siding and educat-ing them in the law, of fertilizing their ninds with the rich overflow of his learning, and awakening n their breasts an enthusiasm for virtue and justice—lookin to them to carry morals into Government and conscience ito Legislation.

But, gentlemen, I will detain you no inger. I have al ready trespassed too much on your time. You must listen to better words than mine. Yet I could be but thank those who have thus honored the memory of my father, and en-deavor to express my personal gratification at the happy thought which originated this association. In conclusion, permit me to give you the following senti-

"The Founders of the 'Story Association': They who Professor PARKER asked leave, in this connaion, to in roduce a letter which he had received from me who was long an associate with Judge Story in the law scool, [transmitting fifty copies of his eulogy on Judge Stor, for dietri

The copies of the eulogy were placed upon te desk near the President's chair, and were eagerly sought and widely There were then loud and repeated calls among the students for "Sanford," to which Mr. J. W. A. SANFORD, of

Milledgeville, Georgia, replied:
I cannot resist, Mr. President, this flattering call A preach ing mania once prevailed in Sweden. A peasantbeing seized with convulsions, repeated, during their continuince, verses from the Bible, and muttered strange predictions. Some prompted by curiosity, and others by compassion visited the unfortunate person; and all who saw him were mmediately afflicted with the same maledy. This mania, threxplanation of which has so much exercised the ingenuity of the psychologist and mental philosopher, seems to me to appear in every assembly of our countrymen. 'I came here, like others of my fellow-students, to listen, and not to speak; I am present to hear and to learn, to admire and to imitate the rifted men to whom we have listened with so much pleasure ti-day.

But I have felt this lingua mania gradually seeping upon me, until the remarks of Mr. Justice Wilde, Chief Justic Shaw, (whose opinions form the wisdom of other men,) and of Mr. Story, "the worthy son of a worthy sire," have brough the disease to its crisis, and I stand before you its victim. But, if I have been attacked by this malady, you, Mr. President, and my respected auditors, are the patients; you are

the only sufferers.

But, in a familiar place and among friends, I to not deer it necessary to apologize for obtruding myself upon you. Be-neath the beams of eloquence, and surrounded by such genial influences, the heart of the young man expands and his lips utter his emotions as naturally as the flowers open their petals and yield their fragrance to the warm sunshine and sweet dew that nourish and render them beautiful.

Mr. Chief Justice Shaw has said the youths of other States were welcomed as cordially at this College as the natives of Massachusetts. I, as an inhabitant of a distant Commonwealth, of a sunnier clime, am grateful for the kind feelings that prompted the remark. Whilst in her system of education, and in her internal improvements, it is the proud distinction of Georgia to be termed the "Massachusetts of the South," she will always extend to the men of the "Old Bay who wander to her cities the same kindness and he pitality that Massachusetts has shown to the stranger students at this her favorite university. Since Chief Justice Shaw has spoken so justly of the usefulness of the Law College to our profession, I cannot forbear speaking of those gentlemer by whose indefatigable efforts it exerts so beneficial an influ nce. I need not say that I refer to our professors. True patriots, accomplished scholars, and learned jurists, their pupils know them but to love them, and "name them but to praise." To the laudations of the illustrious man whom we have heard so frequently eulogized to-day, and whose name this society bears, I can add nothing; and I will conclude

these desultory remarks by offering this sentiment : "The Story Association, planted at Harvard University has become a tree that spreads its branches and drops its fruit over our whole country. It can never perish so long as a Greenleaf adorns its boughs."

Mr. GREENLEAF, who is still Professor Emeritus of the institution, was not at table. He sent a letter, which was

The following toast was given : " New York : The Empire State in politics, in commerce

To which Judge Enmonns, of the Supreme Court of that State, replied. He said that it was hardly proper that he should be called upon to respond in behalf of the Judiciary of that State, when he reflected that the President (Judge Kent) had sat upon the bench—a bench which had also been adorned by the elder Kent, by Spencer, and others, whose names formed a part of the judicial fame, not only of that State, but of the whole country. Those great lights had disappeared, or were fast disappearing beneath the horizon. He feared that "Troja fuit" was about to be written upon the columns of her judicial temples. Great changes had been introduced by the law defining the tenure of the judicial office and the code of procedure. What would be the effect of these statutes remained to be seen. For his part he thought there might be some ground for apprehension. He had hoped that New York would alone pursue the doubtful course until time and experiment had determined its value; but he saw that other ommonwealths were following in her track.

Under the past organization of the judiciary of New York and Massachusetts, those States had produced the names of Kent, Story, and Greenleaf, the greatest legal authors of the and to the domestic relations had great influence in elevating see. Their works had superseded all others in this country, vileged to hear him. As illustrative of his feelings and man-

and were the very best of any country. Many of them had been reprinted abroad, and all of them cited with the highest respect by the bench and bar of foreign nations.

With respect to the treatment which Professor Greenleaf's work on the Law of Evidence had received, he could not

speak with patience. It had been pirated, body and soul, and, with the most unblushing effrontery, reproduced a 'Taylor's Evidence."

"Taylor's Evidence."

Judge Kent then gave—"The State of Rhode Island: In revolutions and in riots always true to law and order."

To which Gen. Carperter, of Providence, Rhode Island, one of the Committee on Dissertations, replied. He said he could display no wit, as he never had any; and if by accident he should say a witty thing, it would falsify the maxim that the days of miracles are past. He spoke with high commendation of the Law School and its results. He said that its heartfairly influences had added to ware weekless. dation of the Law School and its results. He said that its beneficial influences had radiated to every section of the country, and had sensibly elevated the standard of professional character. The institution, he said, was projected and matured by eminent and munificent citizens of Massachusetts, who located it within the precincts of this venerable university. He denied, however, that it belonged exclusively to Massachusetts in any other manner. Its patriotic founders gave it to their whole country, and the whole country is experiencing its benefits. He knew many of its graduates; but he did not know among them one who did not deem patriotic ism to rank amongst the highest virtues, and obedience to the laws of his country to be one of his most sacred duties; and the rejoiced in the castigation which the orator had given to the fanatics who were endangering the safety of the Union. He spoke of the prize essays which had been examined by the committee. He said his honorable colleagues would bear witness that he did not speak extravagantly when he said that several of them were of the highest order of legal compositions, and evinced a degree of research and a style of legal literature which would have been creditable to any lawyer of twenty years' practice.

wenty years' practice.

By the especial request of his colleagues, he offered a seniment, in which he said he most heartily concurred with

" The Hon. JOER PARKER, Royal Professor of Law at Cambridge University, and his honorable associates in the Law Institution: May their lives, their health, and their use-fulness be long continued to the institution and to the coun-

Judge Ken't then gave—" The State of Louisiana: It has no common law, but a most uncommonly able Chief Justice of administer the law it has."

To which Chief Justice Eusris, of New Orleans, re-Mr. President, I return you my thanks for the high com-

pliment conveyed by the toast which has just emanated from the chair, which I attribute to the kindness and courtesy of e gentlemen of this association.

From what has fallen from the gentlemen who have pre-

eded me I find that the Law School of this university is the opic of the hour. In a Government like ours it is almost mpossible to overstate the advantages resulting from an in-stitution which takes the student from the drudgery of an ffice and transfers him to a school of science, surrounded by sociations elevated and intellectual, and supported by the influences of good letters. Not that it is to labors and discipline, without such success in the profession is hopeless; but it gives a just and proper direction to his exrtions, and enables him to pursue, as a noble science, what he might be compelled to consider as an uninteresting and irksome trade. Institutions of this kind, in which the science of law is taught and the principles of general jurisprudence are expounded, are of comparatively recent origin in the uni-versity. There is no reason why their salutary influence under a free Government should be confined to one profession. What is taught here increases the means of usefulne every profession, and diminishes it in none. And in a coun try where every citizen may be called upon to aid in the mak-

try where every citizen may be called upon to aid in the making of laws, it has always appeared to me that in all the modern systems of education the knowledge of the law was not duly appreciated and had not assigned to it its proper place.

The distinguished jurist (Mr. Justice Edmonds, of New York) who has just taken his seat, has feelingly complained of the additional perplexing labors thrown upon the bench in the interpretation of a new code of practice which was adopted in New York without edecates researchers. in New York without adequate preparation. A good popular law school twenty years ago might have saved him and his brethren this trouble. Though it might not of itself enabled ts pupils to make a code—the bighest and most difficult task to which human intelligence can be taxed—it would have aught them the dangers of inconsiderate legislation, and that change in laws is not necessarily an improvement. The earned gentleman expressed his fears that *Troja fuit* was inscribed on the column of the jurisprudence of New York.

This is the only subject upon which we cannot take the gencan be more important than that of which we have heard so tleman's word, in the presence, Mr. President, of the evi-dence which this festival and the gentleman's administration of justice has furnished, that his apprehensions are ground-less. The days of her Kents and her Spencers are not yet

cussions or more elaborate discourses o elled to the opinion that an acquaintance with our polity and jurisprudence, and the principles on which free governments can alone be maintained, would materially aid them in the ccomplishment of their work.

Allow me, Mr. President, before I take my seat, to ask ttle favor for the civil law. It is within the circle of the instruction at the school, but, so far as legislation is concerned. confined to a single State of this Union. Wherever law is aught as a science the civil law will find its place. It is vain to attempt to put any well-organized State beyond its high and conservative reason. In England, at an early period, it was prohibited by an edict of the sovereign. The University of Paris was at one time forbidden to give lectures or degrees in the Roman law, and in Spain the quotation of it in judicial proceedings was probibted under the penalty of death. At present it may be considered as the common law of Spain, and is referred to in France as the highest source of written reason; and in England and in the United States, and on proper subjects, has its proper influence. The great obstacle to its cultivation as a branch of elementary instruction is its re-pugnancy to the principles of liberty. As it has come down to us it bears the marks of its imperial transition, and the political portion of it is of that character. But for two centuries after the establishment of the imperial power the jurists of Rome maintained with courage the great principle of the old

republic, of equal rights and of the sovereignty of the people.

Among the other reslized benefits of the law school, it has roduced this association, and has called forth the noble in brightest which we have witnessed this day. The great orator has earnestly enforced the high morality of patriot ism. It was the religion of the Roman R-public, and the vital principle of the Commonwealth. I conclude by submitting a

sentiment:
"Patriotism: The life-blood of republics, which must perish with its decline. May it be inculcated at the fireside, at the altar, and the forum."

"The frat-horn of the law schools

Judge Kent then gave—"The first-born of the law schools f this country, the Litchfield Law School: The Boston bar xhibits its rich and ripened fruits. By them we may judge if the tree and declare it good."

CHARLES G. LORING replied. He began with expressing his regret that there was no other representative from the Litchfield Law School to respond to the complimentary but ust notice of that institution I do not remember, said he, to have ever been more forci-

bly reminded of my younger days than when looking around upon our young friends in the midst of whom I stand. It calls the time when I too was a student among numerous ellow-students. It will probably be news to them and many others here that thirty-eight years ago, which to many here seems a remote antiquity, there existed an extensive law school in the State of Connecticut, at which more than sixty students from all parts of the country were assembled, every State then in the Union being there represented. I joined it in 1813, when it was its zenith, and the only prominent es ablishment of the kind in the land.

The recollection is as fresh as of the events of vesterday, of our passing along the broad shaded streets of one of the most beautiful of the villages of New England, with our inkstands in our bands, and our portfolios under our arms, the lecture-room of Judge Gould, the last of the Romans, commonlaw lawyere, the impersonation of its genius and spirit. It was indeed in his eyes the perfection of human reason, by which he measured not only every principle and rule of action but almost every sentiment. Why, sir, I bighest visions of poetry seemed to be in the refinements special pleading; and to him a non sequitur in logic was an off nce deserving at the least fine and imprisonment, and a repetition of it transportation for life. He was an admirab English scholar ; every word was pure English undefiled, and every sentence fell from his lips perfectly fini-brd, as clear, transparent and penetrating as light, and every rule and prin ople and exception as exactly defined and limited as the out line of a building against the sky. From him, sir, we obtained clear, well-defined, and accurate knowledge of the common law, and learned that allegiance to it was the chief duty of man, and the power of enforcing it upon others his highest attainments. From his lectore-room we pass to that of the venerable Judge Reeve, shaded by an aged elm, fit emblem of himself. He was indeed a most venerable man in character and appearance; his thick gray hair parted and falling in protusion upon his shoulders; his voice only a loud whisper, but distinctly heard by his earnessly attentive pupils. He 100 was full of legal learning, but invested the law all the genisl enthusiasm and generous feelings and noble sentiments of a large heart at the age of eighteen, and des can'ed to us with glowing eloquence upon the sacre dress and majesty of law. He was distinguished, sir, by that apprecia-tion of the gentler sex which never fails to mark the true

ner upon this subject, allow me to give a specimen. He was discussing the legal relations of married women—he never called them, however, by so inexpressive a name, but always spoke of them as "the better half of mankind," or in some equally just manner. When he came to the axiom that "a married woman has no will of her own," this, he said, was a maxim of great theoretical importance for the preservation of the sex against the undue influence or coercion of the hus-band; but, although it was an inflexible maxim in theory, experience taught us that practically it was found that the

we left his lecture room, sir, the very knights errant of the law, burning to be the defenders of the right and aven-ger of wrong; and he is no true son of the Litchfield school who has ever forgotten that lesson. I propose, sir-"The memories of Judge Reeve and Judge Gould: Among the first, if not the first, founders of a National Law School in the United States—who have laid one of the corner stones in the foundations of true American patriotism, loyalty to the

Professor PARKER gave : " The health of the Hon E. Fitch Smith, formerly a substantial part of "the judicial column o New York, 'upon which "Troja fuit "will never be inscribed." Mr. E. Firch Smith, in response to the above senti-ment, replied. He said, in rising to respond to the senti-ment so kindly offered by Judge Parker, I need not inform you of a fact already known to you that I am no speech maker. I may say, however, I am gratified to be her on this interesting and joyous occasion, and gratified to meet so many of the bar of my native State. I love New England and her institutions. It is here that I first inhaled the breath of life, and first cherished a love for the legal profession. This seems to me to be classic ground—indeed all fession. This seems to me to be classic ground—indeed al New England seems thus to me. In this vicinity, on Bunker's Hill, a nation has erected a monument of the highest altitude of any in our land. But the eminent men of the legal profession in this my native State, have erected a higher and more permanent one—the product of their scientific and legal attainments. I am here, and glad am I to be. By the common law of England no man can expatriate himself. Once a citizen, always so. I may then, perhaps, consider myself still a citizen of this State. I need not say I cherish a high regard for the common law, and I admire also the civil law; not so well, however, that I would engraft all its maxims into the common law. The learned friend from Louisiana that preceded me alluded to the civil law. I was happy to hear him compare it to the sun. It has often shed its light upon my legal pathway in instances where some new question has arisen upon which the common law afforded no light. Then I have always found great aid from the civil law. I speak the sentiments of my honest conviction when I say that every young man who aims at eminence in his profession should be a disciple of Justinian, the Code, and Pandects, as well as of Coke. There is one other subject to which I wish to allude before I offer the sentiment I intend to offer. It is in reference to the prize essays which have been laid before my associates and myself on the prize committee. I deem it due to the young men from whom they have emanated to repeat here what I have said elsewhere, that these productions, if sent out to the regard for the common law, and I admire also the civil law; have said elsewhere, that these productions, if sent out to the legal world with the appendage of the names of either Parker or Story, or Greenleaf or Shaw, would be by legal minds pronounced pre-eminently able productions, worthy of such

But, Mr. President, I must conclude, and I do so by offerng the following sentiment :

"The unknown competitors for the prizes awarded by the Law School of Harvard University for the year 1851: Well may they be proud of their legal Alma Mater. If past attainments are indicative of what will be their future acquisitions, their Alma Mater may well be proud of them."

Judge Kent then gave a tost complimentary to R. H. Dana, jr. Esq. for his laurels gathered from the ocean and the land, but we did not get the precise words. R. H. Dawa, jr. Esq. made some pleasant allusions to his being so constantly connected with the sea on public occa-sions, and attributed it to the malice of the Dane Professor, who knew his aversion to this point of attack. After speak-

Associations were in the minds and hearts of the pupils of that great and good man. They were associations of the eart with kindness, frankness, and magnanimity, and of the mind with learning unsurpassed, infinite variety, and a wonderful power of creating an enthusiasm for study in the young Great as was the learning and ability of the other professor in this school, they would all join with him in the cheerful admission that for the power of exciting interest and enthusiasm in his pupils for their studies, Judge Story could not be equalled. He regarded this as perhaps his greatest excellence as a teacher.

After alluding to the duties of men who had the privileg

much to-day, that of preserving the constitution and the law.

We have been told of a set of men, as our friend from Rhode Island, opposite (Gen. Carpenter) has just characterized them, a conceited fanatical faction, assuming to have all the conscience and intelligence in the land, the enemies of usefulness of this institution. I do not confine its influence to our own continent. I indulge a hope that it may be extended beyond the Atlantic. If we may indee from the same light. If they are half as bad as they have been described that they are half ended beyond the Atlantic. If we may judge from the dis-cussions or more elaborate discourses of those who undertake sions. But it is one comfort to know that their claims are all and our friends here, and we have all been frequently told to-day, that it is just the other way! We have all the true tiousness, the enlightenment, the broad views, the se beyond their own fences. Surely, therefore, we should let our light shine. And, as dangerous as they are to the Government, we should suppress them, annihilate them at

I confess, my difficulty is to know where to find the men. cannot doubt, after all we have heard, that they exist; but t is my fortune to have escaped them. Only show me the first man, sir, and I am ready for the attack ! You were so kind, sir, as to refer to me as serving the cours and the country. The lawyer's idea of "the country" is twelve men in a box. Your remark, therefore, naturally suggested to me the idea of the trial by jury. I will, there-

we all recognise the jury as indispensable in criminal cases, as a safeguard to life and liberty; but there are other points of view in which it is to be regarded as of inestimable value. It is the great means of keeping the law plain and practical. No law is good for any thing, where juries are, which cannot be made substantially and practically intelligible to twelve men, taken by lot from an intelligent community. The judges must make it understood by them. Th lawyers must address themselves to their comprehension. This prevents the law becoming too technical, bookish, theoretical, and inapplicable to real life, and the lawyers and

udges from becoming pedants, school men, and theorizers.

But there is yet a higher argument for the jury trial. It is a great conservative element! I see that some about me look surprised. I great that in monarchies and oligarchies the introduction of the jury trial is the introduction of a radical element. But with us the people govern; the power is in their hands. The question is not how much power shall they have, but how shall they exercise it? By the jury process you make each citizen a magistrate. You instruct him n the law, in its most selemn forms, under the highest sanctions, and awed by fearful responsibilities. He feels that h has a part to do in understanding and applying the law, as well in making it and obeying it. Abolish your juries, and you make a gulf of separation between the courts and the people, which will not be passed over except in the tumult of

evolution. I give you, therefore—
"The Jury Trial, which instructs the people in the law and adapts the law to the people. Judge Kenr then gave: "The Common Pleas of Massa-chusetts. The common preserver of our common rights—the common remedy for our common wrongs."

Judges HOAR and PERKIES were both present, and the

ormer said in reply : former said in reply:
Your cell upon me, sir, has been wholly unexpected, and
I can hardly feel bound to say more in reply, than to express,
on behalf of myself and my brethren, our thanks for the civil

erms in which it has been made. In listening to the wiching elequence of the which has been addressed to us to day, and of which we must all have thought—as Talleyrand once irreverently said of a ashi nable lady's dress, "that it began too late and left off oo soon-it was scarcely possible to allow any other thoughts to enter than those suggested by the orator, or to remember any thing that had gone before it. Indeed, if the sentiments of his address had been less wholesome and patriotic than

they were, I fear that much injury would have been done to

his hearers-that they would have adopted and deveured it all

the same; for I am sure that in listening to those persuasive accepts, we must all have felt, as a celebrated French cook

is said to have exclaimed when contemplating the triumphant result of his own labors in the kitchen: "With this sauce, But, sir, it is the duty of a judge to try to remember all that is said before him; a duty, I fear, very often imperfectly performed, but which may account for the fact that my meory retains a pas-age in a previous part of the exercises of to day. It occurred in the prayer made by our reverend chaplain; it accorded with the feelings of my heart, and it fixed itself in my mind. As the clergy usually desire nothing better than that their hearers should adopt their sentiments, I shall venture to borrow it as an appropriate sentiment for this occasion He thanked G.d "that we were descended

from an ancestry who had the love of liberty, reverence for law, and the fear of God." I offer you as a sentiment— "Reverence for Law: Thus bounded and limited. No; not so! not bounded and limited by, but congenially associated with, the love of liberty and the fear of God." Judge KENT then said that members of the Law So

ad requested him to offer this toast ; " The Hon. Lather S. Cushing, Lecturer in the Law School Not only in the lectures of his prouliar department, but in all his instruction he teaches 'real law.'" Several letters from distinguished persons were read by

well ordered. The arrangements were altogether creditable to the executive committee of the Association—Sidney Bart-lett, jr. of Boston; Richard T. Gittings, of Maryland; Washington Murray, of New York city; Mr. Alfred Russell. of New Hampshire; and George R. Lock, of Kentucky.

POST OFFICES IN CALIFORNIA.

As it may furnish acceptable information to those of our eaders who have friends or relatives in California, we have obtained from the Department and insert below a list of the Post Offices in that State, with the counties in which they are situated, and the names of the Postmasters :

are strusted, and to	e names of the Posts	nasters :
Post Offices.	Counties.	Postmasters.
Benecia	Soleno	Pafes Breakers
Ridwell's Rar	Botto	Edmund Shepherd.
Controville	Name 2	. Bamuna Shepherd.
Centrevine	Nevada	C. D. Cleaveland.
Culloms	. El Dorado	S S Brooks
Double Springs	. Calaveras	Daniel F. Shall.
Empire	. Tuolumne	Edward Comme
Fremont	. Y olo	H A Washe
Gravaonville	Tuolumne	J. W. Van Benchoten
Green Springs		I C P an Denchoten
Harr's Banch	Tuolumne	J. U. Parke.
Trail	. dolumbe	B. D. Horr.
Hamilton	Butte	Lyman Bristol.
Jackson	. Calaveras	Henry R. Mann.
Junction	. Contra Costa	J. S. Beener
Knight's Ferry	San Joaquin	Lewis Dent
Livermore's Ranch	Contra Costa	Robt Livermore
Los Angeles	Los Angeles	Henry Pro
Lonigville	El Dorado	C. C. D.
Marinan	Marinana	G.o. G. Blodgett.
Maripoes	Mariposa	H. B. Edwards.
Marunez	Contra Costa	Oliver C. Coffin.
Marysville	Yube	Jas. Cushing.
Mokelumne Hill	Calaveras	Jas B. McKinney.
Monterey.	Monterey.	A Rendell
Mountain Inn	Tuolumpe	Ingigh Williams
Napa	Napa	M. H. N. Kandia
Nevada	Neveda	A. M. Blanton
Nicolaus	Sutter	F H Russell
Oak Spring	Tuolumne	Denry Shamaka
Placerville	El Dorado	The C N
Rongh and Ready	Nevada	I nos. C. Nugent.
Secremento	. Sacramento	Marcus Nutung.
San Francisco	San Francisco	A. Edes.
San Inamin	San Francisco	Jacob B. Moore.
oan Joaquin	San Joaqu'n	Rich. M. Harmer.
San Jose	Santa Clara	J. D. Hoppe.
San Jose Mission		J. J. Vallejo.
San Juan	Monterey	Edward Smith.
San Diego	San Diego	Richard Rust.
San Luis Rey	Los Angeles	
San Luis Obispo	San Luis Obispo	Sam. A Pollard.
Santa Clara	Santa Clara	Fletcher Cooper
Santa Cruz	Branciforte	Alex McLean
Santa Barbara	Santa Berbera	Henry Corner
Stockton.	San Josquin	Lone Tiests
Sonore	Tuolamne	Disk To S. W.
Sanomia	Sonoma	rica, F. Sullivan.
Observe	Outoma	L. W. Boggs.
Toolume Cit	T	Robt. W. Crenshaw.
Total and Olty	Tuolumne	Paxson McDowell.
I rinidad	Trinity	L. B. Gilkey.
Vallejo	Sonoma	Lyman Leslie.
Vernon	Sutter	Grand C Addison
Wood's Diggings	Tuolumpe	Robert Turner
Yuba	Yuba	H. Fairchild.

LONDON FIREMEN AND FIRE ENGINES.

A London correspondent of the Scientific American, writing under date of the 27th ultimo, gives an account of the display of fire engines at the Crystal Palace, a trial of the merits of which was made on the Serpentine :

"A large body of the London Fire Brigade and a company of Foot Guards were selected to work them. There is one Canadian fire-engine, built in Montreal, which was compared with the London engines, and proved superior. It is built in the same style exactly as the old New York engines. This engine was tried against two of the English engines combined, and discharged not only a greater quantity of water, but threw it to a greater distance. How i wished that some of the New York or Philadelphia engines had been here; I think it is a shame that they are not. In fire-engines the United States excel; but who knows about that here? People think the Canadians are ahead of us. I am confident that a New York fire-engine would have come off bearing the bell. I should state here that the Canadian engine was much larger, being sixteen inches stroke, or dou-ble that of the London ones.

"In the streets of London the small compact English en-

gines answer well, as they take up but little room, and they do wonders for their size. The London Fire Department, or Brigade, as it is called, is very differently managed from that of New York. It is under the superintendence of a Mr. Braidwood, a Scotchman, who planned the system. He is employed by the Lordon insurance companies under contract, he furnishing the engines and men and keeping up the system, they paying so much, according to the property they in-sure. The men have uniforms—a black leather Roman hel-met and trim blue frock coat with standing collar. In un-dress they wear caps. There are six men, I think, employmanage it; some of them slways sleep in the engine-houses, and are "ever ready." They do not drag the engine to a fire—two horses, day and night, stand ready at a moment's warning to be hitched to the machine, and their evolutions are exceedingly rapid and well-directed. The men are a fine set of fellows, trim, irony, and active; they are paid very good wages, and have mostly been London watermen. They do not work the engines—the crowd at the fires do this; the men from the crowd are selected and paid one shilling sterby the regular firemen, and plenty of stout fellows can be selected at every fire. The regular firemen of the brigade mount the ladders and manage the hose. They are very daring and supple; they run along roofs and climb along from window to window like cats. The Fire B igade is a model one, certainly-the Scotch superintendent is an engineer, a keen, wiry, Paul Jones-looking chap. There are other com-panies in London, such as the "West of England Brigade," but it cannot compare with the London Brigade. There is a fire-engine in every barrack; the soldiers turn out at the fires, and are a very efficient set of firemen, especially the "Sappers and Miners." They are very intelligent soldiers, being generally selected for their mechanical qualities. The small London engines are said to be better adapted for this city than larger ones, as they take up only about one-third the room of a common New York engine. They say "we" can get two streams quicker on the fire than one large one. This is true; but a large ten inch New York cylinder, or one of Agnew's Philadelphia cylinders, can send a stream of water eighty feet higher. I am partial to the large engine, but they say the large ones have been tried in London, and were not so useful as the small ones. There are two huge floating engines kept on the Thames by Braidwood; each one ing engines kept on the Thames by Braidwood; each one will take more than a hundred men to work it; they are but seldom used. The London Corporation has not to pay the expense of the Fire Department; it is borne by the gentlemen of the fire insurance companies, who, by a very sensible policy of John Bull, are made to do something for their own property. In the trial which took place between the London and Canadian engines, the men did their work well and systematically. At fires there is no confusion and no noise; the superintendent is always on hand, and is a man who appears to be every where at once."

THE HORSE THAT SAW THE ELEPHANT .- A very remark-THE HORSE THAT SAW THE ELEPHANT.—A very remerkable case of the effects of fright upon a horse occurred in Franklin a short time since. A horse belonging to Mr. Joseph Palmer was grazing in the yard near the fence, when the elephants belonging to the Menagerie recently in this city were passing along. The horse did not observe them till they were quite close to him, when, looking up and seeing the huge animals, he started back in fright, ran to the opposite side of the yard, stood for a moment quivering, then dropped dead. He was literally frightened to death. The extreme aversion of hyrses to animals larger than themselves is nothing new. of horses to animals larger than themselves is nothing new, but this is the first instance we ever knew of such a remarkable result.—Norwich Aurora.

A FLYING LADY .- If we may credit a statement made by the Madrid correspondent of the "Courrier de la Gironde," the means of passing through the sir by artificial wings have at length been discovered. On the 20 h of June last Mile quanta Perez flew over more than half the Prado promenad at Madrid. She rose to a height of over two hundred metres. in a circuit of four hundred metres. The inspection of the wings was not allowed to the public, but their dimension is at least four or five metres when spread out, and they are worked with ligaments of such flexibility that they move in the air with great facility, and make a noise like a good-sized

A Frenchmen named Dazville says he is about to surpass the Spanish lady in flying. He has prepared an apparatus by which he crossed the Seine on the 5th of June last at one o'clock in the morning. The experiment succeeded perfectly. His wings were fifteen feet when spread out. He is soon to make a public display in company with his sons. By this spparatus he is enabled to "move about in the air, either si king or rising, with all the spirit and all the lightness of a

What next? Imagine the time when the model "husband" shall call to his wife, "My dear, the roads are muddy after the rain storm, and I think I'll not ride to town to-day. I wish you would bring me down my wings."—Boston Trans.

THE MODEL HUSBAND .- Mrs. Smith has company to dinner, and there are not strawberries enough, when she looks at Mr. Smith with a sweet smile, and offers to help him, (at the same time kicking him gently with her slipper under the table;) he always replies, "No, I thank you, dear, they don't